

HEA

Of cornel-wood a spear upright,
Headed with piercing steel, and polish'd bright. *Dryden.*
4. To lop trees.
You must disbranch them, leaving only the fummit entire:
unless the foil be very good, it may be necessary to head them
too. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
HE'ADACH. *n. f.* [head and ach.] Pain in the head.
From the cruel headach,
Riches do not preserve. *Sidney, b. i.*
Nothing more exposes to headachs, colds, catarrhs, and
coughs, than keeping the head warm. *Locke.*
In the headach he orders the opening of the vein of the
forehead. *Arbutnot.*
At some dear idle time,
Not plagu'd with headachs, or the want of rhyme. *Pope.*
HE'ADBAND. *n. f.* [head and band.]
1. A fillet for the head; a topknot.
The Lord will take away the bonnets, and the head-
bands. *Is. iii. 20.*
2. The band at each end of a book.
HE'ADBOROUGH. *n. f.* [head and borough.] A constable; a
subordinate constable.
Here lies John Dod, a servant of God, to whom he is gone,
Father or mother, sister or brother, he never knew none;
A headborough and a constable, a man of fame,
The first of his house, and last of his name. *Camden.*
This none are able to break through,
Until they're freed by head of borough. *Hudibras, p. i.*
HE'ADDRESS. *n. f.* [head and dress.]
1. The covering of a woman's head.
There is not so variable a thing in nature as a lady's head-
dress: I have known it rise and fall. *Addison's Spectator.*
If ere with airy horns I planted heads,
Or discompos'd the head-dress of a prude. *Pope.*
2. Any thing resembling a head-dress, and prominent on the
head.
Among birds the males very often appear in a most beauti-
ful head-dress, whether it be a crest, a comb, a tuft of feathers,
or a natural little plume, erected like a kind of pinnacle on the
very top of the head. *Addison's Spectator.*
HE'ADER. *n. f.* [from head.]
1. One that heads nails or pins, or the like.
2. The first brick in the angle.
If the header of one side of the wall is toothed as much as
the stretcher on the outside, it would be a stronger toothing,
and the joints of the headers of one side would be in the mid-
dle of the headers of the course they lie upon of the other
side. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*
HE'ADGARGLE. *n. f.* [head and gargle.] A disease, I sup-
pose, in cattle.
For the headgargle give powder of fenugreek. *Mortimer.*
HE'ADINESS. *n. f.* [from heady.] Hurry; rashness; stubborn-
ness; precipitation; obstinacy.
If any will rashly blame such his choice of old and un-
wonted words, him may I more justly blame and condemn,
either of witless headiness in judging, or of headless hardiness
in condemning. *Spenser.*
HE'ADLAND. *n. f.* [head and land.]
1. Promontory; cape.
An heroic play ought to be an imitation of an heroic
poem, and consequently love and valour ought to be the sub-
ject of it: both these Sir William Davenant began to shadow;
but it was so as discoverers draw their maps, with headlands
and promontories. *Dryden.*
2. Ground under hedges.
Now down with the grafts upon headlands about,
That groweth in shadow so rank and so stout. *Tupper.*
HE'ADLESS. *adj.* [from head.]
1. Without an head; beheaded.
His shining helmet he gan soon unlace,
And left his headless body bleeding at the place. *Fairy Queen.*
Were I a man, a duke, and next of blood,
I would remove these tedious stumbling blocks,
And smooth my way upon their headless necks. *Shak. H. VI.*
On the cold earth lies th' unregarded king,
A headless carcass, and a nameless thing. *Denham.*
Prickly stubs, instead of trees, are found;
Headless the most, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*
2. Without a chief.
They rested not until they had made the empire stand head-
less about seventeen years. *Raleigh's Essays.*
3. Obstinate; inconsiderate; ignorant; wanting intellects:
perhaps for headless.
If any will rashly blame such his choice of old unwonted
words, him may I more justly blame and condemn, either of
witless headiness in judging, or of headless hardiness in con-
demning. *Spenser.*
HE'ADLONG. *adj.*
1. Rash; thoughtless.
2. Sudden; precipitate.
It suddenly fell from an excess of favour, which, many ex-

HEA

amples having taught them, never stoop'd his race 'till it came to
a headlong overthrow. *Sidney, b. ii.*
HE'ADLONG. *adv.* [head and long.]
1. With the head foremost. It is often doubtful whether this
word be adjective or adverb.
I'll look no more,
Left my brain turn, and the deficient sight
Topple down headlong. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
Who, while he steering view'd the stars, and bore
His course from Africk to the Latian shore,
Fell headlong down. *Dryden's En. b. vi.*
Headlong from thence the glowing fury springs,
And o'er the Theban palace spreads her wings. *Pope.*
2. Rashly; without thought; precipitately.
To give Ahab such warnings, as might infallibly have pre-
vented his destruction, was effected by him evil, and to push
him on headlong into it, because he was fond of it, was ac-
counted good. *South's Sermons.*
Some ask for envy'd pow'r, which publick hate
Pursues and hurries headlong to their fate;
Down go the titles. *Dryden's Juu. Sat. x.*
3. Hastily; without delay or respite.
Unhappy offspring of my teeming womb!
Dragg'd headlong from thy cradle to thy tomb. *Dryden.*
4. It is very negligently used by Shakspere.
Hence will I drag thee headlong by the heels
Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave. *Shaksp. H. VI.*
HE'ADMOULD-SHOT. *n. f.* [head, mould, and shot.] This is when
the futures of the skull, generally the coronal, ride; that is,
have their edges shot over one another; which is frequent
in infants, and occasions convulsions and death. *Quincy.*
HE'ADPIECE. *n. f.* [head and piece.]
1. Armour for the head; helmet; morion.
I pulled off my headpiece, and humbly intreated her pardon,
or knowledge why she was cruel. *Sidney, b. ii.*
The word is giv'n; with eager speed they lace
The shining headpiece, and the shield embrace. *Dryden.*
Another reason for this fiction was their wearing a head-
piece, or martial vizor, that had but one sight through it.
This champion will not be in such haste to come into the
field, before his great blunderbuss can be got ready, his old
rusty breastplate scoured, and his cracked headpiece mended. *Swift.*
2. Understanding; force of mind.
'Tis done by some fevers
Of headpiece extraordinary, lower messes
Perchance are to this business purblind. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*
Eumenes had the best headpiece of all Alexander's cap-
tains. *Pridmore.*
HE'ADQUARTERS. *n. f.* [head and quarters.] The place of ge-
neral rendezvous, or lodgment for soldiers.
Those spirits, posted upon the out-guards, immediately
scour off to the brain, which is the head-quarters, or office of
intelligence, and there they make their report. *Collier.*
HE'ADSHIP. *n. f.* [from head.] Dignity; authority; chief
place.
HE'ADSMAN. *n. f.* [head and man.] Executioner; one that
cuts off heads.
Rods broke on our associates bleeding backs,
And headmen lab'ring 'till they blunt their ax? *Dryden.*
HE'ADSTALL. *n. f.* [head and stall.] Part of the bridle that
covers the head.
His horse near legg'd before, and with a half-check'd bit,
and a headstall of sheep's leather, which being restrained to
keep him from stumbling, hath been often burnt, and now re-
paired with knots. *Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.*
HE'ADSTONE. *n. f.* [head and stone.] The first or capital
stone.
The stone, which the builders refused, is become the head-
stone. *Pf. cxviii. 24.*
HE'ADSTRONG. *adj.* [head and strong.] Unrestrained; violent;
ungovernable; resolute to run his own way: as a horse whose
head cannot be held in.
An example, for headstrong and inconsiderate zeal, no less
fearful than Achitophel for proud and irreligious wisdom.
How now, my headstrong! where have you been gadding?
—Where I have learnt me to repent the sin
Of disobedient opposition. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*
But such a headstrong potent fault it is,
That it but mocks reproof. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*
He ill aspires to rule
Cities of men or headstrong multitudes,
Subject himself to anarchy within. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
There's no opposing the torrent of a headstrong multi-
tude. *L'Estrange.*
Now let the headstrong boy my will controul:
Virtue's no slave of nian; no sex confines the soul:
I, for myself, th' imperial seat will gain,
And he shall wait my leisure for his reign. *Dryden's Aurengzeib.*

HEA

Your father's folly took a headstrong course;
But I'll rule yours, and teach you love by force. *Dryden.*
I'll try if yet I can reduce to reason
This headstrong youth, and make him spurn at Cato. *Addis.*
Why there it is, you will be both judge and party: I am
sorry thou discoverest so much of thy headstrong humour. *Arb.*
Can we forget how the mad headstrong rout
Defy'd their prince to arms, nor made account
Of faith or duty, or allegiance sworn? *Phillips.*
HE'ADWORKMAN. *n. f.* [head work and man.] The foreman,
or chief servant over the rest.
Can Wood be otherwise regarded than as the mechanic,
the headworkman, to prepare his furnace, metal, and stamps?
Swift's Address to Parliament.
HE'ADY. *adj.* [from head.]
1. Rash; precipitate; hasty; violent; ungovernable; hurried
on with passion.
Take pity of your town and of your people,
While yet the cool and temperate wind of grace
O'erblows the filthy and contagious clouds
Of heady murder, spoil and villany. *Shaksp. Henry V.*
I am advised what I say:
Neither disturb'd with the effect of wine,
Nor, heady rash, provok'd with raging ire;
Albeit my wrongs might make one wiler mad. *Shakspere.*
I'll forbear,
And am fall'n out with my more heady will,
To take the indispos'd and sickly fit
For the found man. *Shakspere's King Lear.*
Never came reformation in a flood
With such a heady current scow'ring faults;
Nor ever hydra-headed wilfulness
So soon did lose his seat, and all at once,
As in this king. *Shakspere's Henry V.*
Wives, the readiest helps
To betray heady husbands, rob the easy. *Ben. John's Catil.*
Men, naturally warm and heady, are transported with the
greatest flush of good nature. *Addison's Freeholder.*
2. Apt to affect the head.
I was entertained with a sort of wine which was very
heady, but otherwise seem'd to be sack. *Boyle.*
Since hearty beef and mutton will not do,
Here's julep-dance, pisan of song and show:
Give you strong fenel, the liquor is too heady;
You're come to farce, that's affes milk, already. *Dryden.*
Flow, Wellfled! flow, like thine inspirer, beer;
Head, not strong; and foaming, though not full. *Pope.*
To HEAL. *v. a.* [halgan, Gothick; hæljan, Saxon; heelen,
Dutch.]
1. To cure a person; to restore from hurt or sickness.
I will restore health, and heal thee of thy wounds. *Jer. xxx.*
Who would not believe that our Saviour healed the sick, and
raised the dead, when it was published by those who themselves
often did the same miracles? *Addison.*
Physicians, by just observations, grow up to an honourable
degree of skill in the art of healing. *Watts's Imp. of the Mind.*
2. To cure a wound or distemper.
Thou hast no healing medicines. *Jer. xxx. 13.*
A fontanel had been made in the same leg, which he was
forced to heal up, by reason of the pain. *Wise's Surgery.*
3. To perform the act of making a fore to cicatrize, after it is
cleansed.
After separation of the eschar, I deterged and healed. *Wise.*
4. To reconcile: as, he healed all dissensions.
To HEAL. *v. n.* To grow well. Used of wounds or sores.
Those wounds heal that men do give themselves. *Shaksp.*
Abscesses will have a greater or less tendency to heal, as
they are higher or lower in the body. *Sharp's Surgery.*
HE'ALER. *n. f.* [from heal.] One who cures or heals.
I will not be an healer. *Is. iii. 7.*
HE'ALING. *participial adj.* [from heal.] Mild; mollifying;
gentle; assuasive: as, he's of a healing pacific temper.
HEALTH. *n. f.* [from heal, Saxon.]
1. Freedom from bodily pain or sickness.
Health is the faculty of performing all actions proper to a
human body, in the most perfect manner. *Quincy.*
Our father is in good health, he is yet alive. *Gen. xliii. 28.*
May be he is not well;
Infirmiti doth still neglect all office,
Whereto our health is bound. *Shakspere's King Lear.*
2. Welfare of mind; purity; goodness; principle of salvation.
There is no health in us. *Common Prayer.*
The best preservative to keep the mind in health, is the
faithful admonition of a friend. *Bacon's Essay 28.*
3. Salvation spiritual and temporal.
My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me, and art so
far from my health, and from the words of my complaint? *Pf.*
4. Wish of happiness in drinking.
Come, love and health to all;
I drink to th' general joy of the whole table. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*

HEA

He asked leave to begin two healths: the first was to the
king's mistress, and the second to his wife. *Howel.*
For peace at home, and for the publick wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl to Cæsar's health. *Dryden's Pers.*
HE'ALTHFUL. *adj.* [health and full.]
1. Free from sickness.
Adam knew no disease, so long as temperance from the for-
bidden fruit secured him: nature was his physician, and inno-
cence and abstinence would have kept him healthful to immor-
tality. *South's Sermons.*
2. Well disposed.
Such an exploit have I in hand, Ligarius,
Had you an healthful ear to hear it. *Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.*
3. Wholesome; salubrious.
There be many good and healthful airs that do appear by
habitation and proofs, that differ not in smell from other airs.
Bacon's Natural History.
While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules
To loathsome sickness; worthily since they
God's image did not reverence in themselves. *Milt. P. Lost.*
Our healthful food the stomach labours thus,
At first embracing what it straight doth crush. *Dryden.*
4. Salutary; productive of salvation.
Pour upon them the healthful spirit of thy grace. *Com. Prayer.*
HE'ALTHFULLY. *adv.* [from healthful.]
1. In health.
2. Wholly.
HE'ALTHFULNESS. *n. f.* [from healthful.]
1. State of being well.
2. Wholeness; salubrious qualities.
You have tasted of that cup whereof I have liberally drank;
which I look upon as God's physick, having that in healthful-
ness which it wants in pleasure. *King Charles.*
We ventured to make a standard of the healthfulness of the
air from the proportion of acute and epidemical diseases. *Graunt.*
To the winds the inhabitants of Geneva ascribe the health-
fulness of their air; for as the Alps surround them on all sides,
there would be a constant stagnation of vapours, did not the
north wind put them in motion. *Addison on Italy.*
HE'ALTHILY. *adv.* [from healthy.] Without sickness or
pain.
HE'ALTHINESS. *n. f.* [from healthy.] The state of health.
HE'ALTHLESS. *adj.* [from health.] Weak; sickly; infirm.
He that spends his time in sports, is like him whose gar-
ment is all made of fringes, and his meat nothing but sauces;
they are healthless, chargeable, and useless. *Taylor.*
HE'ALTHSOME. *adj.* [from health.] Wholesome; salutary.
Shall I not then be lifted in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in,
And there be strang'd ere my Romeo comes? *Shakspere.*
HE'ALTHY. *adj.* [from health.] In health; free from sickness;
 hale; sound.
The husbandman returns from the field, and from manuring
his ground, strong and healthy, because innocent and labo-
rious. *South's Sermons.*
Gardening or husbandry, and working in wood, are fit and
healthy recreations for a man of study or business. *Locke.*
Temperance, industry, and a publick spirit, running thro'
the whole body of the people in Holland, hath preserved an
infant commonwealth, of a sickly constitution, through so
many dangers, as a much more healthy one could never have
struggled against without those advantages. *Swift.*
Air and exercise contribute to make the animal healthy. *Art.*
HEAM. *n. f.* In beasts the same as the after-birth in women.
HEAP. *n. f.* [heap, Saxon; heep, Dutch and Scottish.]
1. Many single things thrown together; a pile; an accumulation.
The way to lay the city flat,
And bury all which yet distinctly ranges,
In heaps and piles of ruin. *Shakspere's Coriolanus.*
The dead were fallen down by heaps, one upon another. *Wisd. xviii. 23.*
Huge heaps of slain around the body rise. *Dryden's En.*
One may form from it an idea of Venice in its first begin-
nings, when it had only a few heaps of earth for its domi-
nions. *Addison on Italy.*
2. A crowd; a throng; a rabble.
A cruel tyranny, bathed in the blood of their emperors; a
heap of vassals and slaves, no freemen, no inheritance, no
stir or ancient families. *Bacon's holy War.*
3. Clutter; number driven together.
An universal cry resounds aloud;
The sailors run in heaps, a helpless crowd. *Dryden.*
To HEAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To throw on heaps; to pile; to throw together.
Heap on wood, kindle the fire, consume the flesh, and
spice it well. *Ezek. xxiv. 10.*
2. To accumulate; to lay up.
Though the wicked heap up silver as the dust, and raiment
as the clay; but the just shall put it on, and the innocent shall
divide the silver. *Job xxvii. 16.*
How great the credit was, wherein that oracle was pre-
served,